



CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

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5. Four 3-story residence buildings, each composed of 24 apartments, are located outside the plant area, approximately 400 meters to the south. The buildings are 18 meters long, nine meters wide, and 12 meters high. The plan calls for 18 buildings of this type.

Construction Details

6. In March 1950, construction was begun. The factory was completed in April 1951, at which time the installation of machinery began. A certain Trapitsin, a Soviet engineer about 40 years old, [redacted] directed the construction of the factory. Three Russians, one of whom is a certain Kulbakov, about 35, [redacted], are in charge of installing the machinery. The Russians are all married and live with their families at the factory.

7. During 1950 and 1951, the factory employed 900 construction workers. During 1952, approximately 300 construction workers under the guidance of 15 technical supervisors remained at the factory; these workers were from the Duzhzhavno Stroitelnoe Obedinenie (State Construction Union). In addition to the construction workers, the factory employs approximately 20 technicians and 150 workers who install the machinery. They are under the supervision of six persons who are to be the director, assistant director, and administrative personnel of the factory.

8. In June 1951, machines packed in wooden crates arrived from the Soviet Union and were installed in the factory. Approximately 15 cylinders which have a diameter of 3.5 meters and a height of 8.5 meters were installed in the main building. A large machine which is approximately 12 meters long, 3.8 meters wide, and two meters high, and which has numerous metal rollers was assembled in the paper department.

9. Water for the factory is brought in from six springs located above Trivoditsa village, Pazardzhik district, via a conduit which is 1.30 meters wide, 1.65 meters high, of cement construction, and covered with earth, to a reservoir in the yard of the factory. The springs are in a row covering a distance of approximately 700 meters; the third spring is the largest. Each spring has been capped in the following manner: two are made with a rectangular form with a length of six meters, a width of three meters, and a height of three meters; the large spring is covered with a cylindrical form seven meters in diameter and three meters high; the other three are covered with a cylindrical form 3.5 meters in diameter and 1.6 meters high. The cap in the large spring is made of steel and cement and the others are made of poured cement. The water from the six springs is gathered in a settling tank which is 12 meters long, six meters wide, 3.20 meters high, of concrete construction, and covered with a concrete slab.

Security

10. A barbed wire fence which is 1.4 meters high, consisting of five rows of wire, surrounds the factory.

11. Admission to the factory is by a special pass which is obtained from the "kadri" chief. Such passes may be obtained for two or three months or for a few days only on a renewable basis. Entrance into departments where no one is working is forbidden. In order to enter departments other than his own, a worker must have a special permit from the chief of "kadri" of that department.

12. The plant is guarded by a special local guard of 20 men who are under the direct supervision of the Militia at Gara Krichim. A 24-hour guard post is located at the main gate of the plant and four roving patrols cover the plant area at all times. The men wear blue uniforms and are armed with old German and Italian rifles.